

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

A MAN who dies for the fourth time is a very rare specimen of our species, and therefore old Adolf Webel, of Dusseldorf deserves on that account to be handed down to posterity. Three times was he pronounced dead, but he baffled the grisly King of Terrors. The first time was at the Bonn hospital, and his body had actually been made over for dissection, to the students in medicine of the university, when, on the dissecting table, old Adolf suddenly came round and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, you will be pleased to put it off till another time." A few years later, Adolf was found "dead" on the road. But when carried to the cemetery, he gave intimation from within his coffin that he was still alive and got a further lease. Last year he was again reported dead; but it was another man this time, and Adolf had no greater trouble to take than showing himself to dispel the error. This year his time came at last, and he was duly buried; yet some people about the place still expect to see him turn up, for he had said he would live a hundred years and invite them all to celebrate his centenary. Nor was he far from it, having been born on the 1st January 1788. We are not sure that these were not some terrible feats of the *Dana*.

THE GERMAN Minister of War has given orders for a number of dogs to be trained with a view of testing the value of the services they might render to sentinels engaged in keeping guard during the night. This new departure in the German army is understood to have been suggested by an incident which occurred in the course of last year's operations amongst the British forces in the Soudan. We hope these will differ from the 'blood hound' of war that Chatham so vigorously denounced before he fell down in a swoon. Physiological difference is not all that is wanted.

THE GOVERNMENT of India have declined to accept the recommendation of the Bombay Government to grant the Municipality a loan of 123 lakhs from Imperial revenues, on account of the Tansa water-works project. The refusal will scarcely come as a surprise on the Corporation, for it has all along been known—or at any rate, confidently anticipated—that the Supreme Government would not help Bombay or any other town in this matter. The money will now have to be raised in the open market. Bombay is not and could not be better off than Calcutta in this respect.

A SECRET understanding, made about a year ago, between Greece and Servia, has just come to light. It is directed against Bulgaria, and provides for an extension of the Greek and Servian frontiers.

JOINT-STOCK enterprise has made great progress in India in recent years. In 1880-81 there were at work in the country 475 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 19,74,10,150, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 14,86,66,364. Every year since that period has witnessed a steady increase in the number of companies at work and the amount of capital invested. The figures for last year, which are the highest ever recorded, are as follows:—Number of companies at work, 697; nominal capital, Rs. 27,85,56,908; paid-up capital, Rs. 20,63,58,414. The investments most popular with capitalists appear to be mills and presses for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk, 896 lakhs of the total paid-up capital being devoted to enterprises of this description. Bengal stands at the head of the list of provinces in the returns, there being in that presidency 232 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 11,67,05,500 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 9,43,58,342.

A CURIOUS question of legal ethics came before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the High Court a few days since. This was whether a Hindoo wife could be legally convicted for stealing from her husband. In the case in which the question arose, Mr. Tagore, the sessions Judge of Sholapore-Beejapore, has sentenced a woman to two years' imprisonment on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 4,000 and she appealed to the High Court against the sentence, her legal representative arguing that the ornaments

formed part of the woman's *stridhan* or marriage portion, and that the husband had no right or control over them. The High Court have not yet given their decision on the point.

THE death of Viscount Cardwell reminds us how fleeting are political reputations. Only a few years since the deceased peer was a prominent member of a Liberal Ministry, and his name was on everyone's lips, whereas of late he had so completely fallen out of the race for power that it will require an effort of memory on the part of many to recall the exact position he held in the political world. Though he took an active part in public affairs all his life, and was associated with many important measures, his principal claim to be remembered by posterity is based on the fact that he was the sponsor of the sweeping measure of Army Reform which was introduced into Parliament in 1871. On the retirement of the Gladstone Ministry in 1874 he was made a peer and virtually retired into private life.

TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

ADVERTING to a circular order of the Austrian Post Office forbidding the circulation through the post of 196 newspapers, the *Englishman* asks "what would our friends say if a Press law like that of Austria were introduced into this country and enforced in an equally rigorous manner?" We can easily guess the answer. They would say that the highly-praised civilization of England had degenerated into that of Austria. The chuckle with which the remark is made suggests the idea that our contemporary would be delighted to have the decalence.

THE Maharajah of Indore has issued postage stamps in his own name. Would not this interfere with the international arrangements with the British Government or are the stamps intended for His Highness's territories alone?

A CORRESPONDENT at Indore writes that the Maharajah Holkar is dangerously ill, his disease having assumed a serious aspect. We pray for His Highness's speedy recovery. We can ill spare him now.

THE Japanese Government intend to despatch an official to Europe to examine the methods of conducting official gazettes, and also to learn the general business of a newspaper office. We could not recommend the Japanese authorities to follow the example of our 'paper' Government.

"It is a pity," writes a correspondent with the Boundary Commission, "that our sowars and sepoys have not the same advantages as the Cossacks in the way of shooting. The latter are allowed ammunition for sporting purposes, and in this way not only add to their rations, but also develop their shooting. This plan is one which might with considerable advantage be adopted by us. I fancy the gain would be considerable, and the expense nothing to be alarmed at." No expense, particularly if military, ought to alarm India. We fancy the correspondent would not have cared to write so glibly had he not been fairly beyond the Himalyan ranges and the range of the income tax assessor, supposing of course that he had an Indian income.

IN THE four years 1882 to 1885 the number of Indian emigrants who arrived at Mauritius was 9,903, and of those who left the Island for India 10,729. In consequence of the depressed state of the sugar market many of the planters are reducing the number of labourers on their estates, and it is, therefore, proposed to suspend the Indian Emigration Act. This proposal, however, does not seem to have been favourably received. It is contended that the suspension of the Act will have the effect of raising the rate of wages and damaging the credit of the Colony, the step being quite avoidable. Any thing that tends to raise the wages or damage planting interest ought to be put down with a high hand, the poor cooly's prospects need be of no concern.

A WORK of considerable engineering importance involving the diversion of the Spey, has just been completed in connection with a new line along the coast of Banff and Elgin. The great North of Scotland Railway Company found it necessary to construct a bridge across the river, about two miles from the mouth. The central span is larger than that of any bridge in the kingdom except the Firth

Bridge. The contractors had to construct the bridge at a point which rendered it necessary to divert the course of the river. It was done by opening a new bed to the left of the old one. Into this bed the water burst rather unexpectedly. A great body of water still flowed in the old course, and to prevent this it was decided to form a huge dyke. Bags filled with sand were piled high up across the bed; but these were swept away, as the river narrowed, and the water cut a course ten feet, where previously it had only been four feet deep. The sand bags were then chained together in twenties and dropped into the water. After continuous labour for a week the work was completed, and the whole body of water now flows under the new bridge. The principle is the same which every Sunderban grantee follows when damming a creek.

THE FORMAL installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir will take place early in April. The Viceroy is expected to pay a visit to the Maharaja about that time.

MR. ROUTLEDGE, the publisher, states that the cheap novels of the late Lord Lytton reach a much higher sale than those of any other. In one year 80,000 copies of the sixpenny editions of Lord Lytton were sold. Harrison Ainsworth came next with 62,000, and Captain Marryat followed with 60,000, while the tales of Dickens, published at sixpence, reached 43,000. The other well-known authors are much below these figures. What a sorrowful tale of taste do these figures unfold!

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

COMMENTING on the action of the renegades who betrayed the interests of the nation at the Municipal meeting the other day, the *Indian Spectator* of Bombay, thus delivers its opinion:—

What fatal mistake to be sure! These divided Buhars have, perhaps, very little conception how by this single mis- take they have marred the interests of Indians not only in Bengal, but in all parts of the country? They have thoughtlessly done a great injury which they should by all means in their power, try to repair. And the only way to remove the brand of incompetency which the reckless Dr. Sircar has put upon his countrymen in Bengal is to undo the work. Let our friends on the other side strive every nerve and sinew to *mitigate* for public action. Let there be any number of dissensions in private or at home. But for all purposes of public interest, and those of a vital character for their future welfare, let them take care that they show a united and bold front. Let them present an unbroken phalanx, a phalanx at once formidable and impenetrable, so as to let the opponents beware of their strength. We earnestly entreat our Bengali friends to be wise in the future and forget their differences. Private interests never can and never will advance public weal.

Calcutta hinds should ruminare over this.

AN INTERESTING illustration of the immense size of modern London is furnished by a letter published in answer to complaints which have been made of the inaction of the various vestries during the recent snow storms. The British public, in its unreason, had demanded that the snow should be carted away as fast as it fell, and the object of the apologist is to show the utter impossibility of compliance with the request. He calculates that the total area of the London streets is 54,000,000 square yards, that the snow, well compressed, was 3 inches deep, and that there were consequently 4,500,000 cubic yards to be removed at the rate of 20 cubic yards per cart per day. This would need 225,000 horses, carts, and drivers; costing, at 10 shillings each £112,500, and would require in addition 50,000 fillers and sweepers at 3s. 4d per day—£75,000. A city which, to get rid of the effects on its streets of a single moderate fall of snow, has to employ nearly 700,000 men, and has to expend £189,500, or, say 25½ lakhs of rupees, makes other towns very small by comparison.

ONE of the reasons which decided the Meingoon Prince not to land at Colombo was probably that soon after the arrival of the French steamer, an English man-of-war steamed into the harbour, and took up its position about half way between the *Tibre* and the mail steamer for China. On seeing this the Prince at once refused to leave the *Tibre*, and returned in her to Pondicherry.

THE APPOINTMENTS of Kumar Girindra Narain Deb and Mr. Ambica Churn Sen to the Bengal Civil Service have been confirmed by the Government of India.

THE Commander-in-Chief will not return to Calcutta this season, but after visiting Madras, and meeting Lady Roberts at Bombay, will proceed to Amballa, and thence start direct on his Pishin tour.

It is rumoured that the Queen had endeavoured to persuade Lord Salisbury to withdraw his resignation. When this attempt failed, she wished to send for Lord Hartington; but Lord Salisbury declared that Mr. Gladstone was the author of the crisis, and the proper person to take charge.

PRINCE BISMARCK intends to continue the expulsion of the Poles from Prussia on the ground of disloyalty.

THE NEW Durbar, in Nepal founded on the revolution, is on the alert, owing to rumours that the army, being tampered with. Large numbers are said to be deserting from the Nepal army and offering themselves as recruits in British territories.

It is rumoured as very likely that we shall hear before long that a marriage has been arranged between the Princess Victoria and the son and heir of one of the wealthiest royal personages in Germany—indeed in Europe. Certain difficulties which have stood in the way of this match have been overcome, and if it be finally settled, the betrothal will probably be announced on the Emperor's birthday, March 22.

THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

IT HAS been the custom for the German Empress for the last nine years to present golden crosses, each with an autograph diploma, to those female servants who could show that they had remained forty years uninterruptedly in the same family. In the course of this period Her Majesty has conferred no fewer than 1,268 such distinctions on Prussian subjects, including inhabitants of the Reichstaad. Such a thing would not be regarded as particularly strange in India where fidelity of domestic servants is the commonest of things. Servants have been known to serve in a family generation after generation and the *Kartader Amaler chakur* is quite a privileged personage in the family.

IN THE last official year 54 eggs were laid in the Government ostrich farm at Delhi, and 26 chickens hatched from them. The new industry therefore promises to be a success.

THE UTMOST care is being taken to guard Mr. Vanderbilt's tomb. Four armed detectives watch nightly, while others are concealed in the adjacent bushes. The vault has an electric alarm. The theft of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart's body has occasioned the dread. We should have thought that a few *Tastirams* who guard the *Vrisha Kasthas* of our deceased grandfathers, if imported from India, would do the work more effectively.

SCARCELY HAVE officials been nominated for Upper Burma, when they are casting about them for a hill sanitarium for the summer months. An exploring party was sent out for the purpose, to examine the hills to the east of Bhamo. A peak 2,500 feet above the level of the sea was reached; but there are higher and more extensive peaks. The hill mania does not take long to travel from India, considering that the voyage across the bay is but a short one.

A CHRISTIAN contemporary piously writes:—"We are sorry to read the following notice. On Sunday, the 21st instant, and on each succeeding Sunday until further notice, a regular service of tram cars will be run throughout the day on the section between Aheretollah and High Court. This is presumptuous sin, the tendency to which in India is getting stronger, and good will not come of it." We can neither measure the depth of our contemporary's sorrow, nor assign any legitimate cause therefor. If the running of tramcars on Sundays be particularly unchristian why is not our pious contemporary sorry at cars running on other lines, particularly those that pass along the churches? We are afraid the Christian congregations would be seriously inconvenienced if such an arrangement obtained. As a matter of fact, however, special cars are made to run for the benefit of the church goers without our contemporary's piety being offended in the least. Our contemporary's logic carried to its legitimate issue would require that the running of conveyances of all descriptions should be stopped on Sundays. Is our contemporary particularly anxious that the natives along the Aheretollah line should be carefully guarded against "presumptuous" sin?

WE LEARN that a Foreign Missionary Conference in London recommended that every student leaving our colleges in India should be supplied with an explicit declaration of Christian truth and of the solid basis on which Christianity rests. It was proposed that Luke and Acts be given to students passing the Matriculation Examination, the New Testament to F. A. students and a Reference Bible,

with maps, to graduates. Our graduates and undergraduates would be thankful for the presents. But that would not help the spread of Christianity to any material extent.

THE LATEST novelty promised in New York is an electrical railway under Broadway. The author of the scheme is Colonel Howard, the chief of several electric companies, who declares that he has secured a motor which will draw cars at fifty miles an hour. The engineering features of the scheme are also noteworthy. The railway will be 15 ft. below the surface, and the plan provides for up and down lines for express, and up and down lines for local trains, which will stop at every 2,000 feet, and side sections for water and gas pipes and sewers, which will obviate the pulling up of the roadway. Colonel Howard hopes to light and heat his cars, as well as run them, by electricity; ventilation is to be self-adjusting.

IN consequence of the lock-out of the New York cigar-makers, 11,000 persons are said to be without employment, including workmen in kindred trades. So important an industry is backy. But this holds equally good of all other industries in civilized countries, an adequate idea about which it is impossible to form in India.

AT THE forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition it is intended not only to display turtles in tanks, but to hatch them from the ova. A spacious conservatory is being specially erected for the purpose in which the turtles will be surrounded by every detail of their natural existence. We are not sure that no more schemer of a similar character are not in the course of hatching in their turn.

FRIDAY 26TH FEBRUARY.

SOMETIME ago the society papers, and several of the professional journals in England were loud in their denunciations of a practice which was becoming prevalent among fashionable ladies of taking chloric ether to sooth their nerves. We know not if the practice has since abated; but from a leader in the *Daily News* it would seem that a substitute for, or a rival of, the ether has been found in the hypodermic injection of morphia. It is designated "the Fashionable Vice." According to the Lady Correspondent of the *Englishman*, the effects of this injection are described as "heavenly." "A delicious languor pervades the mind, while the body is wrapped in a pleasant sense of well-being. Enchanting visions pass before the consciousness, vague rose-tinted dreams brighten the thoughts, a dream of happiness for the time exalts the spirits." Unhappily these "heavenly" effects are not very lasting. Like the effect of wine they soon pass away and create a longing for the repetition of what is called the "fatal-syringe." What follows next is thus described by the correspondent of our contemporary:

"Listen now to the converse. 'Small annoyances are magnified into unendurable troubles, the relaxed energies are unequal to even the smallest exertion. The spirit is conquered, and becomes craven by the contrast of the real and morphia engendered fools' paradise. The opiate-saturated victim loses all self-command, and becomes indifferent to all good feeling and natural affection, ending by the shorter, but no less revolting, death of the confirmed drunkard. Doctors write that 'a drunkard may be reclaimed, but a morphia maniac never.' Dr. Sevenstein, who has studied the subject, declares that no one who has passed the first stage has ever been rescued from the final horrible death, which comes in the form of an aggravated attack of delirium tremens. 'Frightful hallucinations, hideous imaginings, and a horrible sense of indefinable dread, of intangible terror, fill the mind.' Thus in agonies, both mental and physical, the wretched life flickers out. The *Daily News* tells a tale of how a lady in Paris, beautiful, young, happy, and respected, became a slave to this horrible vice. She absorbed morphia three or four times an hour into her system, even rising from the dinner table for the purpose, ending eventually in a pitiable death. Moral—Don't let your doctor prescribe morphia injections; no matter what your bodily sufferings; for that, I am told, is how the habit is first formed."

When will our "ejus" and "reformers" introduce this "fatal syringe" into Hindoo and Parsi domestic circles?

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S aspirations for parliamentary distinction do not seem to be very promising. His first candidature was hailed with a shower of rotten eggs which obliged him to take shelter in a neighbouring friendly hotel. His second venture proved more fortunate, but his *debut* in the House has not been well received. Ever bumptious in style he forgot his position and opened his maiden speech with the words "I wish to favour the House with a few remarks," and the House expressed its appreciation of the "favor" by laughter and hisses. The *World* thus describes the event. "The example of the Irish party has infected the whole House, and the debate on the Address has been distinguished by the number, if not the quality, of its maiden speeches. So far, no great luminary has arisen on the Parliamentary horizon,

and some members have already stamped themselves as bores of the first magnitude. Sir R. Temple was a signal disappointment to the House and his party. He came into Parliament with a great name, but the House will probably be the grave of his, as it has been of so many Indian reputations. His voice is poor and thin, and his style rugged and involved. It is what is popularly known as the "Indian mumble" style. An idea is elaborated through sentence after sentence till it has lost all its force. Sir G. Campbell is the greatest master of this style, and the moment he rises a shudder passes over the House and the benches empty with extreme rapidity. Unless Sir R. Temple mends his ways, he will be another Sir G. Campbell, for no information and abilities can make the House listen to speeches dry and diffuse in style and barren of ideas. When the hon. member sat down a whisper of "another Indian failure" ran along the benches. To emphasize the condemnation the writer has changed the epithet "Bumble" which Sir Richard Temple earned from his form fellows at school into "Indian Mumble." Poor Sir Richard!

IT is not proposed to raise the question of cremation in the House of Commons during the present Session, the members interested in the subject expressing themselves satisfied with the progress which the practice is making out of doors, and the evidence which has been obtained that legal obstacles cannot be placed in its way. The cause of common sense and beneficial practical sanitation is sure to prevail.

ON THE occasion of Mr. Edwin Arnold's visit to Colombo, fully two thousand people, chiefly Buddhists, met at the Pali College at Maligahakande to welcome him. Upwards of a dozen Buddhist priests were present. No where in the East has Mr. Arnold been accorded so popular a welcome. He is deservedly held in esteem by the Buddhists whose religion he has done so much to popularise.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

SOME 5,000 women, disguised in male attire are said to be doing men's work at pit banks in Lancashire. It is hard to see why the *Diamas* should have deemed it necessary to borrow the attire of the rough sex. Their own delightful dress would do just as well, if not better. This of course cannot be predicated of all occupations; for instance, in civilized England i. e. in the black country female labourers in low coal shafts have to drag trollies on all fours, and then they have to discard every thing in the way of dress not excepting even the traditional fig leaf of mother Eve.

THE murdered prime-minister of Naples is credited to have introduced these reforms in his country:— (1) Reform of the land settlement. The system forming the land revenue obtained before his accession to power, to the grievous injury of the population, but he introduced ryotwari settlement in the Kingdom, giving the cultivating classes a real and permanent interest in their lands. (2) Financial reforms. He established, for the first time an efficient system of collection of revenue and of audit and account. In former times, the fiscal officers of the State were virtually irresponsible agents; they are now subject to a close system of supervision and scrutiny, and such defalcations, as so often occur in our treasuries are hardly known in Naples. (3) The organization of a regular Public Works Department. (4) The establishment of banks for facilitating trade operations. (5) Reforms in the criminal law and in the administration thereof, the barbarous penalties prescribed by the old law being superseded by a more rational system of punitive correction, and measures generally adapted for ensuring justice to all. (6) Reclamation of waste lands; development of tea industry; abolition of monopolies in chirata wine, tobacco and dry fish; abolition of poll tax levied on pilgrims; encouragement given to the cultivation of Sanscrit by the establishment of schools; establishment of hospitals and dispensaries for the sick poor; and development of local industries, special encouragement being given to every kind of mechanical skill. Yet there were people who rejoiced at his foul murder on the gratuitous supposition that he was an obstructionist of all healthy reforms.

A STATUE of an Egyptian Pharaoh is said to have been just unearthed in the Egyptian desert after a period of more than 3000 years.

AT A DINNER given by Nawab Salar Jung at the anniversary of the Nizam's accession to the throne, the Nawab in the course of an excellent speech said:—"I trust it will not be considered presumptuous on my part to express an opinion on this important question, but I may be permitted to state that it would be wise and politic on the part of the paramount Power to make use of the armies of the feudatory princes of India, instead of letting them eat the

bread of idleness, and thus convince them of the confidence and trust that their Queen-Empress reposes in their loyalty and devotion. All native princes would, I feel sure, hail this measure with satisfaction, and as for His Highness himself, I know it would be a source of great pleasure and gratification to him if our troops were employed side by side with British soldiers in fighting the enemies of England. For gentlemen, we consider the British flag as the national flag of India. I am perfectly justified in saying that we consider the British flag as our national flag, for the Queen-Empress now occupies precisely the same exalted position in India as the Mogul Emperors did before.

THE Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur and the Hon. the Maharajah of Vizianagram have been re-appointed Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

A most important discovery of silver has been made at Barra, South Australia. The find is regarded as the most important ever made in the Colonies. The lode is of immense size. Thousands of tons of ore are in sight. All the more difficulties about the silver question and the Exchange.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(Session 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, 2nd March, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Applications of Ohm's Law.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc. on Wednesday, the 3rd March at 3-30 P. M.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on Friday, the 5th March at 7 P. M.

Subject: The metals Arsenic, Bismuth, Gold and Platinum.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session, Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is Annas 4; from casual students Annas 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

February 27th 1886.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1886.

THE PATWARI BILL.

THE Select Committee on this Bill are now sitting, and it is expected that their labours will soon be brought to a close. It is said that the Secretary of State has approved of the principle of the Bill, and the measure, therefore, is to be passed ere long—probably before the month is out. It appears, however, that the India House despatch has not been laid before the Committee, and some of the Hon'ble members have been told that it is a confidential document, and its contents cannot be disclosed. It is but natural that in the conduct of the affairs of an empire many secret communications should pass between the local authorities and the Secretary of State, and it would be unreasonable to demand their disclosure. But the case is quite altered when we have to deal with the application of the broad abstract principle to particular cases. In matters of war and foreign relation the principle is sound enough. In the present instance the Bill has been all but universally condemned by both the people at large and the local officials, and still to force it on, the Government takes the name of the Secretary of State, and yet will not let the people know the kind of assent which that Secretary has given. It may be—nay it is very probable—that the Secretary has expressed himself in the most guarded

manner, pointing out all the objections, short of absolute prohibition. But suppose he has sanctioned the carrying out of the measure in its integrity, it would follow that the Government should give out the *ipsissima verba* of that high authority, so that the people may know how to accept it. It is but just and fair that there should be this measure of frankness between the people and Government. There is no valid reason whatever for secrecy in a matter of this kind involving public legislation. Lord Ripon's Government strongly advocated the diffusion of "wide light, extensive light, the full light of day, in connexion with legislative measures; but in this as in other matters, his Government began and ended with minutes and circulars, and our bureaucracy remains as opposed to light as the sage bird of Athens. In this connexion we have another complaint to make, it is that of "secret sanction from an appellate Court on *ex parte* statements,—of the High Court approving of conviction by a Sessions Judge after private perusal of the plaint only. The law contemplates that a measure passed by the Bengal Council should be subject to the veto of the Viceroy, and the disallowance of the Secretary of State,—in other words the defendant is given the assurance that no judgment would be enforced against him except after two appeals which are left open to him, but the alleged secret sanction of the higher authorities before judgment undoes the safeguard and opens a door for a kind of work which is certainly not commendable. The whole theory of the legislature is undone by it. It becomes a solemn farce to legislate with open doors, to admit representative non-official members, to publish Bills and invite expression of public opinion, to provide for appeals, if the questions be secretly determined upon and subordinate legislatures are privately and beforehand assured of support by the appellate authorities. Of course the *quasi* Government organs, the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*, will preach to us about the propriety of confidence in the rectitude of purpose of subordinate Governments; but they denounced the Government of Lord Ripon in no measured terms when something of a fancied secrecy was imagined in connexion with the Ilbert Bill. They were the loudest in claiming the widest publicity and the thoroughness of scrutiny in every detail. But to turn to our theme. The Patwari Bill was made over to the Select Committee some thirteen months ago, and His Honor assured the public that it would be submitted to local officers for opinion and nothing would be done to it until after the receipt of such opinion. In the mean time, however, he obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State without submitting to him the whole record of what the local officers had to say about the measure. We have not before us all the opinions collected, but the public belief seems to be that they are strongly condemnatory of the ill-judged scheme. Of course some officers approve of the principle, and dwell on the trite axiom about the value of authentic informations; others give no opinion about the principle and confine themselves to details. We are assured, however, that the majority speak in the clearest terms against the Bill. Mr. H. Beveridge, District Judge of Furreedpore, says: "I contemplate with great alarm the prospect of this Bill passing into law."

This and the registration of Tenures Bill are, I think, cruel and unnecessary blows to the *Zemindari* interest. The present Bill will also be very hard on the ryot, for it proposes to legalize for ever a cess from which they might have hoped in time to get free. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill defends it on the ground that it is no innovation; but to me it appears to be an innovation of the very worst kind. It is not merely something quite new within the experience of this generation, but it is something which has been tried and found to be a failure. It is a case of retrogression, a going-back to a scheme which has been utterly and deliberately abandoned. We might as well justify a going-back to the system of letting out zemindaries by auction." Mr. W. R. Larminie, Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is not so adverse in his opinion, but the drift of his remarks is hostile. He says, "personally, I have great doubt as to the possibility of working such a law with success. I fear that Patwaris, badly paid as they must be, would put themselves up to auction, and either the landlord or the ryot would be sure to suffer." Mr. J. Pratt, District Judge, Purneah, has "no faith in Patwaris, and it will require an expensive staff to supervise their operations and prevent them from being the tools of designing Zemindars, and of bringing ruin on easy going and honest landlords." Mr. R. D. Lyall, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, "regrets to be compelled to differ from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the majority of the Council, but is unable to agree with them that a Bill of this kind is necessary." Mr. Bradbury, Officiating District Judge of Backergunj, says, "I have consulted the two Subordinate Judges of Backergunj on the subject of the Bill. . . . They are of opinion that the object of the Bill, which is to secure a record of rights and interests in land of rents and the like, will not be secured by the agency proposed, and of that I entertain no doubt. . . . The futility of expecting them (Patwaris) to preserve an attitude of impartiality seems to be too obvious for argument, and unless the Bill be entirely recast, its enactment will result merely in the imposition of a cess, without any compensatory advantage." Mr. W. Gordon, District Judge of Sarun, in forwarding some adverse reports upon his subordinates, remarks; "in the view expressed in these reports I generally concur. The Patwari under the existing system is a notoriously corrupt, dishonest individual, and is therefore eminently unfit to perform such important and responsible duties as are imposed upon him by the present Bill. There is, therefore, every probability that even with strict supervision the Patwari will prove more mischievous as a Government and public servant only than he is under the existing system of dual allegiance." Mr. G. G. Dey, Officiating District Judge of Pubna and Bogra, agrees with his subordinates in the opinion "that the machinery which it is proposed by the Bill to create will be a source of mischief and public loss—*firstly*, because the Patwaris will be underpaid and therefore corrupt; and *secondly*, because there will be no efficient control over them." Mr. E. E. Lewis, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, says, "I know nothing of Behar, and see no objection to the measure being tried there," and "when it has worked for a time

there, and the rules showing what accounts have to be submitted by the zemindar, what the duties of the Patwari himself are, have been published, it will be time enough to consider whether it is possible to create such an agency in Lower Bengal, where not even the framework of the system is as a rule to be found." But we must stop here in our quotations; we have not space to spare for more, and what we have quoted will, we fancy, suffice to convince every unprejudiced person, that the Bill has not a single element in it of success. It is so short that it is impossible to judge of its effects with any certainty. Every thing is relegated to the discretion of the Bengal Office, and it will work for welfare or woe, just as the executive authorities may choose to make it. But two things are certain. There is to be a cess of about 5 per cent. on the rental, or over half a million of pounds sterling, and fine and outlawry i. e., denial of access to the Civil Courts for those who neglect to punctually carry out the orders of the Bengal Government on matters of which no idea is now disclosed. The Government call the imposition a cess under the cess despatch, but will abide by none of the conditions enjoined in that document. A cess is understood to be raised for local purposes, and to be disbursed by local agency; but under the proposed law the money goes to the Imperial or Provincial exchequer, (we know not which,) and no promise is made even to render or publish any account. We have no hesitation in saying that such a high-handed system of raising cesses has not been tolerated in any other part of Her Majesty's Empire.

The opinions received by Government are, as a matter of course, diverse, in regard to the different provisions of the Bill; but there is a perfect consensus of opinion in regard to one thing—the pay of the Patwaris. From the mover of the Bill downwards the feeling is strong, that the Patwaris should be so paid as to raise them above temptation; but the idea of what is well-paying and what is ill-paying is not disclosed. The India rubber word "well" keeps the sting under discreet cover. In one instance, however, we have a ray of light which we cannot withhold from our readers for their edification. Mr. Barlow, Commissioner, Bhagalpur Division, commenting on a report of Mr. D'Oyley, says, "He (Mr. D'Oyley), infers that the 'huq patwari' in his district varies, as now paid, from two pice to one anna in the rupee. There are 4,629 survey mouzahs in the district, and premising that at the present time a patwari's charge comprises two, three, and sometimes four villages, he estimates 2,000 patwaris would be quite sufficient for the work of the whole district. At Rs. 3 per mensem the cost would be Rs. 72,000 yearly. According to present road-cess valuations, one pice in the rupee would yield Rs. 65,000, and so Mr. D'Oyley observes that a rate of 1½ pice would more than cover the cost. It seems to me, however, that it must be intended to allow the patwaris appointed under the Act a higher salary than Rs. 3 per mensem. So far, therefore, the Collector's figures are opposed equally to what appears to be the notion of the framers of the Act (that except in certain localities, the 2 pice rate will suffice to meet expenses; vide paragraph 4 of Mr. MacDonnell's speech, dated 14th February last), and to my idea offered above, in favour of a permissive rule." There we have it. Rs. 3 or one half the

salary of a syce is what is contemplated as a probable salary. Mr. Barlow would give a little more. Let us suppose Sir Rivers Thompson would make it Rs. 6, or the same as the salary of a syce, and we are called upon to believe that the amount would suffice to secure official probity in men who will have the opportunity to make or mar extensive zemindaries. Supposing it did, we have to face another difficulty, and that by no means a trifling one. If Mr. D'Oyley's calculations be correct and 1½ pice be equal to 3 Rs. per Patwari, the proposed 3 pice rate would all go to pay the Patwaris, and there will be nothing left for the Canoongoes. The Government must, therefore, either pay less than Rs. 6 per Patwari, or raise the rate of the cess considerably. The profession of high pay for the Patwaris appears, therefore, to be a mere profession, which is not intended to be, and cannot be, realised.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

WE remember having heard it said in connection with the excellent Tenancy Law of Bengal, that it must be an ideally perfect piece of legislation, in as much as its provisions are regarded with the most unmitigated aversion by both the Zamindar and the ryot, with divergent interests at stake. How ideally perfect the legislation is is bitterly felt by both the parties. The logic of this paradox seems to be that considering that what is to the disadvantage of the one, must of needs be a decided advantage to the other, the balance of advantages and disadvantages may be taken to be fairly maintained when both happen to dislike the measure heartily. This excellent piece of logic ought to support the theory that Act I of 1882 which regulates the Labour Immigration into Assam, is also an ideally perfect measure, since the planter and the labourer dislike it alike. The consensus of opinion about the working of the Act, so far as the planting interest is concerned, is so decidedly for the abolition, or at any rate—some material amendments of the Act, that one would naturally be led to theorise without any other datum before him, that the labourer flourishes immensely under its fostering care. But the delusion cannot last long when the real facts of the case come to be carefully studied. Not only have the organs of the planting community pronounced against the working of the Act in unmistakable terms, but certain officers, whose local experience entitle their opinions to respectful consideration, speak in the same strain. The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet says "I think I am warranted in stating that increased familiarity with the Act and experience of its working have had but the result of making employers of labour the more anxious for its repeal, and I have but little doubt that the Act-labourers, if capable of forming and expressing an opinion, would be found to be of the same mind." The Deputy Commissioner is supported by the Sub-divisional officer of Karimganj who also says, that the Act is not popular, and that there is a general tendency among managers to free themselves from its restraints as far as possible, by employing free coolies. He believes that the repeal of Act I. of 1882 would, except in the case of new and unhealthy gardens, cause little or no regret among the planters here, provided that the rules

as to keeping up registers and submission of returns went with it, and that Act XIII. of 1859 was not interfered with. * * Most of the elaborate provisions of the Act are a dead letter as regards the labourer. The labourer rarely, if ever, avails himself of any of the provisions, and the planter never excepting the one great power of arrest without warrant. This power really marks the distinction between the Act labourer and the ordinary coolie. The former, as he well knows, may be summarily apprehended and imprisoned for desertion, the latter can at worst only be bound over to complete his contract if caught, and his apprehension can only be effected by warrant. * * The main objection to the repeal of the Act would be that remote and unhealthy gardens, or gardens for any other reason unpopular with coolies, would have difficulties in obtaining labour without its aid; but no better reason for the repeal of the Act could surely be found than this fact."

This is positively strange reading. The Act I of 1882 may be permitted to remain in force, only in places where the planter, owing to the unhealthiness of his garden or for other reasons is unable to obtain his supply of labour without its aid. But where no such aid is necessary the Act has no business to be in operation, because, forsooth, it happens to afford some little protection to the poor Act-labourer. If a garden has disadvantages, its owners ought to be prepared to remedy them. We wonder, how it can be regarded that it is a part of the duty of the Government to provide them with cheap labour. The officiating Chief Commissioner is not inclined to credit the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, and doubts very much whether any general desire exists on the part of the planting community for the abolition of the Act. Mr. Ward does not think it necessary to consider the labourer's possible view of the question, and seems to be sceptical whether the labourer is capable of entertaining an opinion, far less of expressing it. The officiating Chief Commissioner has little doubt that both employer and labourer would suffer considerably if the Act were repealed. What the employer really wants says Mr. Ward, is an amendment of the Act, and a relaxation of the rules issued under the Act, which will give him more freedom of action, subject him to less interference on the part of Government in the details of garden administration, and exempt him from the liability to keep up and prepare and submit troublesome registers and returns.

Mr. Ward takes the view of the question most favourable to the planting interest and supporting the theory that the Act ought to undergo very material amendments to suit the requirements of the employers. The Act it is said was but a tentative measure and has had its trial of three years, and should be now modified. * We are not at all sure that the employed, whom Mr. Ward quietly dismisses as incapable of entertaining or expressing an opinion about the working of the Act, would in their turn be inclined to share in Mr. Ward's proplanting views through and through. Captain Haye's lectures show that our horses are not insensible of what is kind and the labourer is in all probability a little more sensible and able to form some opinion.

That the rigour of the existing law is sought to be avoided on all possible occasions will be

gathered from the following: "In November 1884 the River Steam Navigation Company, finding that their steamers were not of sufficient size to carry off all the coolies that daily arrived at Dhubri, applied to the Local Government to reduce the space allotted to each coolie from 12 feet in the hot weather and 10 feet in the cold weather to 10 feet in the hot and 8 feet in the cold season. The Chief Commissioner was, we are glad to read, unable to accede to this request; but he made an important concession to the Company in allowing them to include February and March in the definition of "cold" season, two busy recruiting months during which, before this, the Company had been bound to allow 12 feet per coolie on board their steamers. We ask, is not this a decidedly retrograde movement? The appalling rate of mortality in the passage, which the authorities themselves deplore should, we would have thought, have deterred the authorities from making a concession having any the slightest tendency or possibility of enhancing it. If the River Steam Navigation Company could not provide sufficient space, some other company that *could* provide the requisite space should have had the subsidy, instead of dangerous indulgences like this being granted. But the Government thought otherwise. February and March are notorious for cold weather cholera and yet the concession is made that will but add to the possibility of its breaking out in a virulent shape in the passage. In 1884 the mortality was just as bad as, nay worse than, in 1883. The steamer service is intended chiefly to minimise the death rate on the journey, and nothing should have been allowed that was in any way calculated to frustrate that object.

In 1884 the rate of mortality among coolies travelling to Kachar was nearly double that of 1883. Such figures as are available show a ratio of mortality for the year of 95.2 per mille amongst 5013 coolies despatched from the recruiting districts. This is a deplorable state of things, as Mr. Ward truly calls it. What we only wonder at is that the Calcutta Health Society take no notice of the figures and quietly sleep over them. A death rate of 95.2 is a considerably greater rate than 35 or 36. And yet the latter rate at Calcutta sometime ago, unhinged them so much that they would give themselves no rest till they had seen the constitution of the Calcutta Municipality thoroughly undone. We are told that remedial measures are being taken and it is expected that if the long journey by the country boat could be avoided the evil would be minimised. A proposal is under consideration, and has been for some time past, for establishing a fast line of daily steamers, after the plan adopted on the Dhubri-Debrooghur line. It has been decided to offer a subsidy to the India General Steam Navigation Company to start an accelerated daily steamer service which would carry labourers *via* the Kusiara River from Naraingunge to Karimgunge during the dry season in two days, and to Silchar in the wet season in three days, calling at the principal stations *en route* to enable coolies destined for the Sylhet gardens to disembark. The Director-General of Post Offices and the Government of Bengal have both agreed to contribute to the subsidy. The question however arises, is this a subject in which the Government should contribute from the general exchequer? The coolies are

wanted by private individuals, and those who want the commodity should pay for it. We wonder how many Government officers are owners of shares in tea estates.

If again the death rate among the labourers on the gardens is not quite so appalling as that amongst emigrants *en route* to the Surma Valley, there is certainly much room for improvement. The death rate on the gardens in 1884 was 43.2, the highest for several years past, whilst for some years also the birth rate has been steadily decreasing, and according to the last returns was only 32.2 per mille. The increase in the death-rate, 6.96 per thousand, was at Kamrup, which is a small district, and then follow Nowgong, Darrang, and Sibsagar. The number of unhealthy gardens is steadily on the increase, for last year there were 93 so reported out of the total of 966 gardens, whilst in the previous year only 69 were said to be unhealthy. Sibsagar heads the list with 25 bad gardens, Nowgong has 16, Sylhet 15, Darrang 14, Lakhimpur 11, Kachar 9, and Kamrup 3. The deaths were mostly due to cholera, dysentery and jungle fever, all which point to the conclusion that the poor coolie is not sufficiently taken care of, and that he is badly fed, badly clothed, badly housed and badly doctored. This reflects no very high credit either on the administration, or on the employers of coolie labour. We submit that there is yet plenty of room for improvement in the condition of the coolie and to talk of relaxing the rules under the Act for the benefit of the planter is simply culpable. We positively refuse to be silenced by assertions like those made by a contemporary that if the condition of the tea garden coolie is bad that of the Public Works Department coolie is worse. It is no argument and claims no consideration. If the P. W. D. coolies are badly treated let every attempt be made to remove the evil, but it cannot plead for continuing the present evil condition of the plantation coolies. One evil cannot justify another.

THE FIRST INDIAN DEBATE OF THE SESSION.

ON the 29th ultimo there was a debate on the Burma war in the House of Commons, provoked by the amendment moved by Dr. Hunter, M. P. for North Aberdeen to the address. Dr. Hunter's motion was as follows:—"That this House humbly expresses to Her Majesty their regret that the revenues of India have been applied to defray the expenses of the military operations carried on in the Kingdom of Ava without the consent of Parliament, as required by the Government of India Act of 1858." The motion raised the important issue of the exercise of a real and effective control on the part of the House of Commons over the foreign policy of the Government. The debate upon it in the House was highly instructive, although it can not be said to have been worthy of the subject. Dr. Hunter contended that the expedition against Burma had been undertaken in disregard of the statutory provisions which were intended to secure Parliamentary control over such matters; and that the cost of annexing Burma had been incurred without consulting the House of Commons. He went on to say:—"If this course were to be allowed to be pursued, the House would really have no

power whatever of controlling the foreign policy of the Indian Government. No doubt if the Empire of India were in danger the Government would be justified in taking important steps to protect it, without previously submitting their views to Parliament; but, at all events, the Kingdom of Ava could not in any possible way, bring about danger to the Empire of India. For long there had been an annexation party, not only among the merchants of Rangoon, but elsewhere also, and this party had been trying to force the hand of the Government and to bring about intervention with Burma. They had at last succeeded in their object; but surely there had been no necessity to use military force in such haste that Parliament would have no power to express its opinion upon the policy of taking that step. Now, whatever opinion Parliament might express, they would be fettered by the occurrence of acts which could not be recalled. Another consideration was, that the same causes which had brought them into collision with Burma would in future bring them into collision with China."

Dr. Hunter thus made out a strong case against the course pursued by the Salisbury Cabinet in carrying military operations in Upper Burma without the consent or sanction of Parliament. The Attorney-General, in replying to Dr. Hunter, argued that the provisions of the statute referred to had been complied with. The position taken up by him was, that there was no necessity for the Government to submit their policy to the decision of the House of Commons before resorting to war. According to the Attorney-General's interpretation of the law, the question to be submitted to Parliament was, whether the expense of the military operations was to be borne by the Indian revenues or not. He further contended that the recently-published Blue-book clearly showed that there was a sudden and urgent necessity in this matter which required immediate action on the part of the Government. We have carefully gone through the book, but failed to find any reason why the commencement of military operations in Upper Burma could not have been delayed until the question had been laid before Parliament. We have it on the authority of Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, that the French Consul at Mandalay was very anxious to keep Upper Burma from collision with England, and that he advised Theebaw to ask for a British Resident. The French Consul told the Mandalay Durbar that if they procrastinated further, a Resident would be forced upon them under British terms, which they would not like, but nevertheless would have to accept. This disposes of the argument in favour of immediate action based on the prevalence of French intrigues in Upper Burma. It must be borne in mind that Theebaw had every right to enter into commercial negotiations with a foreign government. We do not deny that in seeking the friendship of France, he gave offence to the British Government; but where was the necessity to have taken immediate action against him without consulting Parliament? Mr. Gladstone, who followed the Attorney-General, pointed out that the House was not then in a position to pronounce whether or not there had been a sudden and urgent necessity in the state of things in Burma, which justified the action of Government. He admitted that if such necessity existed, it was open to the Government to proceed without obtaining the assent of Parlia-

ment to the employment of Indian forces, or to the creation of a charge upon the Indian revenue. Referring to the dispute between the Mandalay Durbar and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, on which the Attorney General had laid so much stress in defending the action of the Government of India, Mr. Gladstone said:—"He was not prepared to deny that the claims of the Corporation and the condition of 2,000 persons employed by it were a matter for consideration; yet, he thought, if there was to be an ultimate defence and justification of the conduct of the Government with respect to the war and the annexation of Burma, it must rest on a wide basis. . . . As to the legal construction of the section of the Act, he gave fair notice to the Attorney General that he was prepared to contest to the uttermost his legal interpretation of that Act. . . . By the Act of 1858 the Government intended to provide an effectual remedy for the mischief of these wars (such as the first Afghan War, the Sind war) being entered into without the consent of Parliament; but it was felt that there would be exceptions in the cases of actual or threatened invasion and of sudden and urgent necessity. He would, however, affirm in the boldest and most confident manner that, setting aside these cases, the interest of Parliament was to provide a prior control in questions of this kind. The contention of the hon'ble learned gentleman was, that the whole object of the clause was to reserve the question of who was to pay. If that were so, all he (Mr. Gladstone) could say was, that most deplorable was the position not only of the Indian but the British tax-payers." In this view all sensible and right-thinking persons will agree. We have no doubt whatever as to the correctness of Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of the law. If the case be otherwise, the earliest opportunity should be taken to amend the Act of 1858. The late Mr. Fawcett has shown that construing some of the important provisions of that Act, the highest legal authorities have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions. Mr. Gladstone pertinently observed that if the Attorney-General's construction of section 55 of the Act were correct, the Parliament of 1858 would be convicted of the crime of political idiocy. He asked the House to forbear from discussing the general policy in the annexation of that country. But he said in the plainest and most emphatic terms that the construction of the Act of 1858 was not only clear but of vital moment to the privilege of the House; and he hoped that the merits of such an important question would not be driven to a decision at the present moment upon a motion, which would require the House to give a vote with very imperfect knowledge, with the means at their disposal, of the subject it referred to.

Lord Randolph Churchill replied to Mr. Gladstone. His Lordship recommended the House to follow Mr. Gladstone's advice and forbear from discussing the general policy involved by the war in Burma. Lord Randolph supported every word which had fallen from the Attorney-General, and contested every word which had fallen from Mr. Gladstone in opposition to it. His Lordship contended that the doctrine of the Attorney-General was the constitutional doctrine, and in support of his position he called to witness certain acts of Mr. Gladstone himself. He pointed out that at the time of the third China war of 1859 Mr.

Gladstone was a member of the Government. The order for the employment of Indian troops in that war was issued in September, 1859, and no vote was taken until March 16, 1860, five months afterwards. Then in the case of the Abyssinian War, the order for the Indian troops to take part in it, was issued in England in August, 1867 when the Conservatives were in office and the resolution authorising the payment of expenses out of the Indian revenues was brought forward four months afterwards. Again Indian troops took a part in the Egyptian War of 1882. Orders for their employment were issued on the 24th July, while the sanction of Parliament was not obtained till the 27th or three days afterwards. Then again in the case of the Soudan Expedition orders were sent for the Indian troops to go to Suakim on the 8th February last year, and the formal resolution was not laid before the House of Commons until a week afterwards, and during that interval considerable expenditure had been incurred. After citing these cases, Lord Randolph Churchill pertinently asked:—"What became of the prior sanction of Parliament? Was the right hon'ble gentleman aware that nearly £350,000 from the poor revenues of India had been disbursed before Parliament was asked to authorise the expenditure? There was no question about the helplessness of Parliament there, as the troops had been actually embarked. He doubted whether up to the present moment the Burmese war had cost £300,000, so they were well within the margin of the right hon'ble gentleman, but he would ask the House whether, after the habitual practice of Liberal and Conservative Governments with regard to wars in which Indian troops were engaged, it could really be said that the meaning which the right hon'ble gentleman assigned to the statute was the true one, and that if that were not the proper construction, it must have been drawn up by idiots. He believed that one of the persons who drew the clause in question was the right hon'ble gentleman himself. He was not saying that as a jeer, because he believed it was a most valuable clause, and brought the Indian Government under the control of Parliament. . . . He believed that the doctrine of the right hon'ble gentleman, if it were adopted by the House of Commons, might, in the future, ruin the Indian Government." Lord Randolph Churchill's observations emphasize the necessity of amending the Government of India Act of 1858 at the earliest possible opportunity. About the doubtfulness of the law which has established the present system of the Indian Government there can be no doubt whatever. It is imperatively necessary where vast public interests are concerned that the law should be unmistakably clear. Mr. Fawcett justly remarks that although there may be much difference of opinion as to what principles should regulate the Government of India, there cannot be any difference of opinion that these principles, when once determined, ought to be embodied in precise and intelligible legislation. We are satisfied that Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of section 55 of the Government of India Act of 1858 is the correct one. That position is not in any way shaken by what Lord Randolph Churchill said in the debate under notice. His Lordship's arguments merely demonstrate the truth of the remark that so far, at least, as unrepresented and dumb India is con-

cerned, Liberals and Conservatives profess different principles, but they both do the same thing.

THE ADDRESSES.

THE Rangoon telegrams of the past week are full of the replies given by the Viceroy to the different addresses presented by the people of Lower Burma to welcome His Excellency and to lay their prayers before him. The replies are characterised by that happy felicity of expression and genealogy of temper which mark His Excellency's public utterances. To the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, His Excellency gave a commentary on his annexation proclamation. He said, "I may at once tell you that the province will be placed under the direct and immediate control of British officers. The largest possible use, of course, will be made of native assistance, but the Supreme Government of the country will be in the hands of Her Majesty's officials."

To the Elders of the Buddhist Church he gave the most solemn promise of non-intervention in religious matters. He said:

"In conclusion allow me to assure you that irrespective of this particular question, I am only too happy to repeat what I have already said to the Chief Ecclesiastic of Upper Burma, namely, that the British Government gives you its most solemn pledge to respect your religion, to recognize the dignitaries of your Church, to protect your ecclesiastical property, to afford you full liberty of worship, and to place you upon an absolutely equal footing with all other religious communities of the Empire. Furthermore, I must ask you to convey from me to your religious dignitaries and to the wearers of the priestly robe the assurance that Government fully appreciates the good work, the religious community are discharging in educating the young and in exhibiting an example of self-abnegation, purity of life and morals."

To the Shan community he said:

"You will be doing the Government a real service, if you took any opportunity which you may have through your relations with the Shan State, of making the rulers and the inhabitants of those States understand that the British Government was fully determined to respect their internal affairs, and to maintain the same friendly relations which existed between them and the late Burmese Government."

The reply to the Bar of Rangoon was cast in a humorous mould. Lord Dufferin said:

"It is always with the greatest trepidation I venture to address a body of Barristers. They are so skilful in argument, so practised in placing whatever case they have to advocate in a convincing light, that no one except those who are endowed with an exceptional courage, would ever willingly enter an argument with them."

He congratulated the gentlemen of the long robe "on the admirable acquisition to their ranks which has recently taken place in the person of a distinguished countryman of mine," meaning Mr. E. K. Moylan, the *Times*' correspondent.

The last address we have to notice was from some of the leading European merchants of Rangoon. It came not in the form of an address of welcome but a memorial, praying that the concessions granted to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation by the late Burmese Government be cancelled. The memorialists have written at great length and with much force to show that the concessions are opposed to public policy, and injurious to the interests of Government. It appears that the Corporation has not only a monopoly in the trade in teak timber in Upper Burma, but have secured a virtual monopoly in the trade in Lower Burma, where they outbid all private traders. The malpractices of the Corporation to which for obvious reasoning the memorialists can

only hint, suggest a strong case. But will Nemesis come so soon? It is to help this Corporation and for its benefit in the first instance that Government has dethroned Theebaw, and it is too much to expect that it would so soon turn its hands against the Corporation. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone is, it is said, deadset against the principle of upholding the alleged concessions. Ever since 1850 he has fought against the principle of *Civis Romanus sum* on which was based the Don Pacifico case which Lord Palmerston defended, and it is not at all likely that he will now adopt a different principle of action. Lord Dufferin's reply could not on any account be a decisive one. The matter requires grave and protracted consideration and Mr. Barnard and others must first have their say. The Viceroy said, in reply, that "the memorial undoubtedly deals with a very difficult, very thorny, and a very burning question. It is one of those subjects, which it would be almost disrespectful for me to attempt to deal with on the present occasion. The private interests at stake on the one hand are very considerable. The interests of the public at the same time require most careful protection at the hands of the Government of India. All I can say at present is that we will go into the question with the assistance of those who are best competent to deal with it, and that we shall make a conscientious endeavour to act fairly in regard to existing interests, protect the rights of the public at large, as well as to do whatever may be necessary to render the forest tracts of Burma as profitable as is possible to the Government."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

ALLAHABAD has had its public meeting condemning the constitution of the Committee of enquiry on expenditure, and Bombay will shortly follow suit.

MR. A. PHILLIPS, Standing Counsel, has obtained an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate. Mr. Bonnerjee his *locum tenens* continues to officiate.

IT IS SAID that on Mr. Gupta, the Coroner of Calcutta, going on leave Dr. Chambers will officiate for him. Dr. Chambers has officiated for him before this with great credit.

RUMOUR has it that Mr. Mackenzie, and not Mr. Peacock, gets the Officiating Chief Commissionership of Lower Burma, which has fallen vacant on Mr. Bernard's transfer to the Upper Province.

SIR Charles Turner's return to India as Chief Justice of Allahabad on Sir Comer Petheram's transfer to Calcutta is talked of as a probability. Sir Charles was a very popular and upright Chief and his return to Allahabad will, we take it, be regarded with very great pleasure. The *Pioneer* strongly advocates the appointment of Mr. Justice Straight to the vacant Chief Justiceship of Allahabad.

AN important concession will be made to Bengal by the University of Panjab. The University to its great credit is about to include Bengali in the list of optional subjects at the Entrance Examination. This is but fair as the Calcutta University has always been showing similar favor to the Panjabis. The concession will be much valued by the large and growing Bengali population of the Panjab, where business takes and confines them.

WE ARE glad to learn that the arrangements for doubling the water-supply of Calcutta are expected to be completed this month. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be asked to open the works. A greater favour could not be bestowed on the citizens, in view of the approaching hotweather, which already promises to be more than ordinarily intense this year.

A MEETING of the General Committee of Keshub Chunder Sen Memorial Fund was held at the Dalhousie Institute on Friday last, the Hon'ble Dr. W. W. Hunter in the chair, for deciding the best form that the memorial could take. The report showed that a sum of Rs. 11,500 was in the hands of the Committee, and it was resolved that a full length portrait, to cost not more than Rs. 3,000, be placed in the Town Hall, and that a three-quarters length portrait, to cost not more than Rs. 500, be placed in the Albert Hall. It was also resolved that a sum of Rs. 4,000 be devoted to providing a gold medal with Rs. 80, and a present of books, with Rs. 80, necessary to the further prosecution of the studies in philosophy, to the student at the B. A. Examination who takes the highest honours in his year in that subject, and that the interest on a sum of Rs. 4,000, be devoted to awarding an annual prize of the value of Rs. 160, in money and books, to the lady student who may stand highest in general proficiency in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. A proposal to make over Rs. 4,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was negatived. This disposal of the funds seems not to have given general satisfaction for we notice angry letters in the *Statesman*.

THERE is, we are sorry to hear, little hope of General Wilson's recovery. He has been losing ground daily and his condition is considerably worse than before. He is said to be shaking off the pneumonia, but is very weak. On Tuesday a successful operation was performed upon him by Dr. McConnel which gave him temporary relief. He is very much prostrated and his only hope of recovery is in rest and quiet. The Hon'ble Lionel Tennyson we are glad to learn is doing better.

We are glad to hear from Bombay that Lord Reay has recovered from his late illness.

CALCUTTA MAY expect by the end of March to have a qualified lady doctor from Madras. Mrs. Van Ingue, a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Madras University, is to be brought out through the aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund Committee, and made to settle at Calcutta. This will for the present have nothing to do with the Lady Dufferin's Fund. The expenses of an out patients' Dispensary, of which Mrs. Van Ingue will be put in charge, will be met by subscriptions which have been opened for the purpose by several native gentlemen. The lady doctor will attend all women who come to the dispensary in the morning, and will attend the ladies of the subscribers' household free of charge. She will be at liberty to practise on her own account, provided her private practice does not interfere with the abovementioned duties. She will have a monthly salary of 300 Rs. besides certain other allowances. This is certainly an excellent beginning and much good may be expected out of it.

THE PEOPLE of East Bengal have one more manifestation of the well-known liberality of the Dacca Nawabs. Nawab Ashanulla, of Dacca, has placed a sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner of Chittagong, to be expended on works of public utility in the District of Tippera. It has been decided to devote the amount to meeting the cost of lighting the streets of Commilla. The donation was made in commemoration of the Nawab's birth day. May he live to make many many more donations like this!

THE RIPON MEMORIAL FUND Committee of Konnagore have raised a sum of 2000 which they will place at the disposal of the Government with a view of having the interest devoted to the

annual presentation of a silver medal. The medal is to be called the 'Ripon Medal' in honor of the late Viceroy, and will be presented to the student of the Konnagore School who at the annual Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University stands first from among the candidates from that School.

MR. GEORGE G. PALMER, the new artist, is talked of as the probable successor of the late Mr. Schaumberg as officiating Principal of the Calcutta School of Arts. Mr. Gilhardi will continue as Assistant Principal.

JUST when going to press yesterday we received a letter from Mr. Forbes, Editor and Proprietor of the *Bengal Times*. We have no space for it this week.

ALTHOUGH his period of service is not yet complete, special consideration has been shewn in the case of Sir Richard Garth, and he retires from the Chief Justiceship of Bengal on full pension. Sir Richard has filled this important post long, with credit to himself and advantage to the public, and every one who knows him or ever had occasion of coming across him in any capacity, must be sincerely sorry that ill-health does not permit this able and veteran lawyer to serve out his full period. Even-handed justice and ready grasp of intricate questions of law and customs have not been Sir Richard's only strong points. His geniality and social qualities are widely known and they were much appreciated, and made him greatly popular, both with the Indians and the Europeans. By the Bench and the Bar, as well as the litigating public, his early retirement will be keenly felt. Sir Richard used to take special interest in female education and his connexion with the Bethune School has been most beneficial. By his wholesome proposals for the reduction of the present ruinous scale of court fees, and by his valuable contributions to the solution of intricate land questions, Sir Richard has laid the country under a deep debt of obligation. He was no unworthy successor of Sir Richard Couch, and we hope that his successor in his turn, will not prove to be otherwise.

MR. W. H. Grimley has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be the special officer in connexion with the assessment of the Income tax. Mr. Grimley is already engaged on the rules for the collection of the tax. His work formally begins from the 1st of March. He is an able man, and will, we trust, be able to cope with the work.

AT A DINNER given at Mandalay on February 18th, His Excellency the Viceroy proposed the health of General Prendergast and of all those, both officers and men, British and Native who have served under him. The speech was an excellent one, and brimful of good will for the welfare for the people who have just come under the sway of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress. His Excellency said: "It is needless for me to repeat what is known to all, that the invasion of Upper Burma was undertaken with regret by the Indian Government. We had no quarrel, with its inhabitants and the prospect of its conquest, whatever might be the ultimate advantage was certain to be fraught with immediate expense, anxiety and embarrassment." "In directing General Prendergast's advance upon Mandalay," he said, the Government of India reminded him that it would be his duty to come as little as possible into collision with the people of the country, who are kindred in blood, religion and in all their material interests with our own subjects in Lower Burma." He praised "the humane forbearance, and the assumption of a conciliatory attitude, by the General," and on the whole realised to perfection, as is usual, with the principle of *suaviter in modo*.

WHEN dissolving the Hlutdaw His Excellency spoke equally well. Adverting to the manner in which the country will be governed by the British officers he said: "Their highest desires and endeavours will be to promote the well being of her Majesty's Burmese sub-

jects, to restore tranquillity amongst them, to develop the resources of the country, to respect its customs, to place its religious property and establishments under the protection of the law, and to advance the prosperity of all classes. As good citizens these objects cannot fail to be as dear to you as to them. It is the intention of the Government to make as much use as possible of native officers and of native assistance in carrying on the work of the administration, and to treat native gentlemen of dignity and position like yourselves with all consideration that is your due."

"As a pendant to the above we notice in the *Englishman's* telegram of the 23rd February that Lieutenant Febdall, R. A. after driving away some dakoits from Tulophen and Mugyagore, "burned the villages," and on the 20th, proceeded 16 miles to Pabynog and "burnt two villages." In dealing with dakoits in her Majesty's dominion the idea of burning entire villages appears somewhat awkward. To realise the force of our scruples we have only to suppose that after punishing a body of Fenians in Ulster, Her Majesty's soldiers should burn down villages therein. Such a practise is in strange keeping with the solicitude of the Viceroy regarding "human treatment."

THE APPOINTMENT of Sir Comer Petheram to the officiating Chief Justiceship of Bengal has been definitely settled. It will give entire satisfaction to the Indian community. Sir Comer is noted for his profound learning, great legal acumen, calm judgment, untiring patience, and perfect freedom from Jingoism and race animosity, and his accession to our court will be a great gain. By his presence he will soon make the people forget the loss they will sustain by the retirement of Sir Richard Garth. The Allahabad paper says that he has proved himself a strong man—a good lawyer and a good business man, a man of sense and tact and temper, practical in opinion, plain in speech, kindly and genial in manner. The Bar believe in and respect and like him. In society he has a host of friends. It is not too much to expect that a man of this description will make a successful jurist. Sir Peter's strong sense of justice and his ability to rise above surrounding influences have been amply illustrated in more than one instance. Doubtless our countrymen would have greatly preferred to see the post bestowed on the Senior Puisne Judge Mr. Mitra, who is so thoroughly qualified in every respect to do it honor. But this cannot be. The Charter Act of the Court stands dead against it; Clause 2 of 24 and 25 Victoria, c. 104 distinctly lays down that "no less than one-third of the Judges of such High Courts respectively, including the Chief Justice, shall be Barristers, and not less than one-third shall be Members of the Covenanted Civil Service," and as the Hon'ble Mr. Mitra is not a Barrister, he cannot be legally appointed to the Chief Justiceship. Doubtless the post is to be for the present an officiating one, but legally a person who cannot be appointed to the full post cannot *ipso facto* be named to an officiating one. It might be said that he was once appointed to "officiate," and there should be no difficulty in appointing him to do so again. But this argument would be founded on a premiss which is not sound. As we said on a former occasion Mr. Mitra was not appointed to "officiate" as Chief Justice, but as the *Gazette* announced, only to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the said court, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, or until further orders. The post was not vacant, and there was no occasion for filling it up, but only to provide for the despatch of current duties of the office. The difference is certainly a technical one, but it is this technical difficulty that cannot be surmounted. Taking this view of the case, we hope our countrymen will rest satisfied.

Mr. J. P. Grant of Hoogly has been appointed to act for Justice Tottenham, and Mr. G. E. Porter Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for Justice Field. Mr. Agnew will officiate for Mr. Cunningham during his absence on the Finance Committee. So no Judge will be imported from Bombay.

WHEN, some time ago, the appointment of Mr. Nolan to the Bengal Secretariat was made the subject of some discussion in the Press, a contemporary displayed a good deal of righteous indignation at the discussion on the ground that the announcement was premature, and that it was not the rule of journalistic etiquette to indulge in such discussions until the proper time arrived. The announcement was not premature, though no official announcement was yet made, and the Press was perfectly at liberty to make any remarks on the subject, that it might think proper. The little defect about authoritative announcement has, however, been rectified, and we now know for certain that Mr. P. Nolan will fill the vacancy caused by the translation of Mr. A. P. Macdonell to the Indian Secretariat. That Mr. Nolan's admirable services to the Government of Bengal in connexion with the Municipal imbroglio should be finally rewarded in this way does not come upon us as a wonder. Mr. Nolan's abilities are unquestionable. But what people will dislike about this appointment is that superior claims and claims of seniority have been ignored.

LONDON PAPERS announced the death of Dr. William Kay, Rector of Great Lough, near Chelmsford. He was a Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, and an eminent Hebrew and Greek scholar. Few of our readers will now recollect his name, but during the time he held the office of Principal of Bishop's College, Shillpur, from 1849 to 1864, he greatly distinguished himself by his profound scholarship and thorough knowledge of both Greek and Indian Philosophy; and his contributions both in the *Benares Magazine* and in a Magazine which he edited attracted much attention. He was highly respected by all who knew him, but owing to his strong sectarian zeal his endeavours for the good of the people of this country failed to secure him their good will. His quarrels with Dr. Rajendralala Mitra about the latter's comparison of Solomon's Songs with the poem of Jayadeva estranged him much from the natives. He was a more profound scholar than Dr. Alexander Duff and equally enthusiastic; but not gifted with the winning manners of that prince of Missionaries. Since his retirement from India he shut himself up in his rectory, but did eminent service as one of the members of the Committee to which was entrusted the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament.

AMONG the several British officers lost by the action of the Dakoits, in Burma we notice with regret the name of Mr. St. Barbe, who was shot down by some miscreants near the Bassein Harbour. His father held a distinguished position in Lower Burma, and took great interest in the natural history of the country, and he himself held several posts of high trust during his career. He was in charge of the Mandalay Residency when the Government, in a fit of panic, directed him to abandon it, and the manner in which he carried out the orders reflected much credit on him. He was under orders to proceed for service in Upper Burma, when he fell.

THE COMMITTEE of the British Indian Association has adopted a memorial for presentation to the House of Lords about the Proposed Royal Commission. Memorials will also be presented to the members of the House of Commons. The memorialists point out that no Parliamentary Enquiry has been held since 1853 as to the practical results of the changes in principles of administration and their practical application since the days of the Hon'ble East India Company. The petitioners rejoice at the Queen's announcement of her intention early to order the issue of a Royal Commission to enquire into and report upon the system of India Government. The petitioners, however, submit that, if a Royal Commission be appointed, it will be very desirable that a Sub-Committee should be sent out to examine witnesses in India. There can be no doubt that the data upon which the Commission will have to base their conclusions ought to be as comprehensive as possible. Such data will be extremely limited if Indian witnesses be excluded, a result which will surely follow if the Commission take

evidence in London only. The memorial concludes with a prayer that a Royal Commission be appointed to enquire into and report on the general administration of British India since the transfer of the Government of the country from the East India Company to the Crown, and to devise suitable means for obtaining evidence on the subject, both in England and India, with a view to redress and reform hereafter.

A DOLEFUL tale comes from the Darbaris of Dacca about the reception they met with from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is said, but we know not how far it is true that the reception of the Indian gentleman of the place was put down in the programme of His Honor's tour for Wednesday the 17th ultimo at 9-30 P. M. at the Railway Institute. The invited guests assembled punctually, many, no doubt, long before the appointed time, and remained under the shelter of a Shamiana till 11 P. M.; but the host never made his appearance, and the Divisional Commissioner at last came in and said that it was too late for His Honor to give a reception to all the people assembled, and the bulk of the Darbaris had to retire disappointed. Surely, this was a mistake. The Prince of Wales often holds levee in the name of his august mother the Queen-Empress, and why could not the Divisional Commissioner act as the proxy of His Honor? A nod to each of the two or three scores of the assembly would have fulfilled all the requirements of the case, and there would have been no such heart-burning.

The Daccaites have another grievance to complain of, in connexion with His Honor's visit. A majority of the Municipal Commissioners voted away some money from the municipal chest, to set up triumphal arches and other gewgaws for the entertainment of His Honor, and some rate-payers held a meeting to protest against this misappropriation of funds. One Babu Girishchunder Das, junior Government Pleader, took a part in this movement, and for this offence he has been dismissed from his post. Sections 68 and 69 of the Bengal Municipal Act are very precise in their wording, and the Municipal Fund cannot under any circumstance be diverted to triumphal arches and expenses for reception of great men, and the vote therefore was clearly an act of malefeasance, and if a stickler for law condemned it, he certainly did not lay himself open to punishment. In Calcutta the question was first raised when the Duke of Edinburgh came to the metropolis, and the opposition to the devotion of Municipal money to triumphal arches and the like was so strong that the attempt had to be given up, and the Commissioners raised a subscription to defray the cost of the reception. Subsequently when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales came, the same question was again discussed, but then a majority voted in favor of the expenditure. Sir Stuart Hogg, who moved the expenditure, admitted that the vote would be against the law, and if there was a case of Mandamus, the High Court would decide against him, but he was certain no one would venture to go to the High Court. They had a similar motion at Bombay, but it was, we believe, negatived. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, however, that the correct interpretation of the law goes against the oppositionists, the question would remain, is a person liable to punishment for interpreting a dubious law in his own way? If this be answered in the affirmative, there would be an end to all discussion about the meaning of our laws. None will venture to urge that the late Mr. J. B. Roberts, then Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, made himself liable to dismissal by opposing the vote anent the defrayal, from the Municipal chest, of the cost of the Duke of Edinburgh's reception. The poor pleader has been we take it unjustly punished, unless it be shown that he had other sins to answer for.

OUR readers remember how gunner Leddicott of the Royal Artillery was let go on a charge of wilful murder of a comrade at the December Sessions of the Calcutta High Court. He was, however, court-martialled on his acquittal by the High Court, and convicted on a charge of insubordination and making away with ammunition. What his sentence has been is not yet known.

TELEGRAMS.

H. R. H. THE DUKE of Edinburgh has started for Malta to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. The Prince of Wales has started for Cannes.

It is believed at Athens that Greece will eventually yield to the mandate of the Powers. The Servian troops have withdrawn from Pirot. It is believed that the success of the peace negotiations at Bucharest is assured.

CONFERENCES have taken place between Sir Drummond Wolf, Sir Evelyn Baring, General Stephenson, and General Grenfell, respecting the settlement of the Sudan frontier and the question of the re-occupation of Dongola. In consequence of a difference of opinion which exists among them, the matter has been referred to London. Mr. Gladstone's Government has no intention at present of interfering with Sir Drummond's mission. The Secretary of State for war, has said that there is no ground for apprehending that British troops will be employed to reoccupy Dongola.

ANOTHER socialistic meeting was held at Hyde Park on the 21st February at which upwards 20,000 persons were present. The absence of relief works was condemned and bloodshed was predicted unless social reform was granted. The meeting separated quietly, a strong force of Police being present. The Secretary of State has made a statement concerning the results of the enquiry into the late riots, and said that the Committee of Enquiry urged that an investigation should be made into the administration of the metropolitan police. The Committee severely censured the defective measures taken by the police which were meagre and ill-conceived. The Socialists were brought up again in the meanwhile and remanded till Saturday last. Mr. Childers proposes to compensate the sufferers by the late riots from the Police Fund. He will also appoint a Committee of Inquiry under his presidency to investigate into the administration to the Metropolitan Police.

MOST UNWELCOME news comes from England for the Indian taxpayer. The Liberals have signalled their accession to office by an act of injustice to India which it will take long to forget. Would that a Fawcett were living to protest and raise his powerful voice for poor India. On the 22nd February, the Under-Secretary for India introduced his resolution that India should bear the cost of the Burma expedition, and in doing so, spoke in defence of the expedition and of the reasons for which it was undertaken. He also defended the annexation of Upper Burma. As regards the cost, Sir U. K. Shuttleworth was of opinion that £300,000 would cover it. The Lords agreed to an identical resolution without a division, the resolution being introduced by Lord Kimberley. In the debate on the subject, the Duke of Cambridge warmly praised the work done by the military and civilians engaged in the expedition.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy left Mandalay on Friday before last. On Saturday following the Viceregal steamer grounded below Pagan and was not got off till the evening. His Excellency arrived at Prome on the morning of the 22nd February and arrived at Rangoon the same evening with the Chief Commissioner. On the 24th Lord Dufferin laid the foundation stone of the new Cathedral at Rangoon. The same day under the presidency of Lady Dufferin a meeting was held at the Government House to receive a deputation of the Burma branch of the Countess Fund. In the afternoon the Viceroy held a Durbar for decorating with badges of honour three Burmese gentlemen and for the reception of various memorials. The latter were twelve in number, and consisted of addresses from the Municipality, the Education Syndicate, the Volunteers, the Bar, the Burmese inhabitants of Rangoon, the Persians, sundry merchants, (on the subject of the teak trade in Upper Burma,) the Telugu and Tamil Christians, the Ghen section of the Chinese community, the Shans, the Burmese Elders concerning the maintenance of the Buddhist religion, and the Fokien Chinese. At night a successful ball was given in honour of the Viceroy and the Countess. Their Excellencies left Rangoon on February 25th at 3 p.m. with the customary ceremonies. The Viceregal party is expected at Madras this evening where their Highnesses, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore and the Maharaja of Vizianagram have assembled to receive His Excellency. His Excellency's stay at Madras will in all probability extend over three days and he is timed for arrival in Calcutta at 4-30 p.m. on the 8th March landing at the Prinsep's Ghat, when he will make a public entry for the first time, during His Lordship's Viceroyalty.

MR. BERNDT, after having declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma as being too heavy a

charge for one man in the present state of Upper Burma, has accepted the Chief Commissionership of the latter province. It is not yet known who gets British Burma, but it is pretty certain that Colonel Sladen will retire from Mandalay. The amalgamation of Upper and Lower Burma into one military command has been sanctioned. The new command will be under the direct authority of the Commander-in-Chief in India, instead of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras. Lieutenant-General Prendergast gets the united Burma command. In consequence of the administrative changes the Hlutdaw or the Supreme Council will cease to exist. The Viceroy has promised that Burmese agency will be largely availed of in the administrative work. It is understood that soon after the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta the insignia of the order K. C. S. I. will be conferred on Mr. Bernard.

THE Commissioner of the Irrawaddy division telegraphs that the people of the Bassein District are in a very excited and alarmed condition owing to the gathering of several dakoit bands in the district. The native Revenue Collector and three other subordinate Government officials have been killed near Waikema. The Commissioner has applied for troops.

DURING HIS EXCELLENCY's stay at Mandalay Lord Dufferin obtained the good will of the Buddhists by graciously restoring some valuable images to the head phoongees, which are held in great reverence and were taken at the fall of Mandalay. Acts of toleration and justice like these will serve to bring peace and contentment more easily than bayonets and bullets.

LORD SALISBURY is in bad health. His Lordship shortly goes abroad.

At a dinner to General Prendergast and his officers at Mandalay it was announced by the Viceroy that they and their men had been granted a gratuity of three lacs of rupees for their "bloodless victory." The gratuity and grant do not seem to satisfy the gallant sons of Mars, who deem themselves entitled to six months' batta and prizemoney for their remarkably arduous toils.

In the House of Commons on the 25th February Mr. G. Travelyan introduced a Bill granting to the crofters fixity of tenure and fair rent.

DO YOU SUFFER from Rheumatism or Gout? If so try "Reynold's Specific" the great English infallible remedy. Sold by all the principal chemists throughout India wholesale Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospital, Superintendent, London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Staveland King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned books and pamphlets:

1. Report on the Administration of the Ajmir-Marwara District for 1884-85.
2. Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States for 1884-85.
3. The Bengal Tenancy Act, by M. Finnucane, Esq., M.A. and R. F. Rampini, Esq., M.A.
4. Records of the Geological Survey of India, volume XIX, Part I.
5. Paper of Information for Indian Gentlemen proposing to study in England.
6. Bangala Byacarana Prabasika by Babu Jagatbundhu Moduck.

7. Bangala Byacarana for the use of students of the Vernacular and Minor Scholarship Examination by Babu Jagatbundhu Moduck.
8. The Annual Report of the Rawalpindi Students' Association, 1884-85.
9. Rigveda Samhita, translated by Babu Ramesh Chunder Dutt.
10. A guilt Album of Indian Views by H. Khurudy Esquire.
11. Gupta Panjika for 1293 B.E. 1886-87. B. O.

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" Khetter Mohan Paulit, Jamalpore.....	3	5	0
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" Hem Chunder Banerjee, Gowhaty.....	8	0	0
" Bonko Behary Pal, Kaithpara.....	6	10	0
" Ramwaperand Bhattacharjee, Agra.....	6	10	0
" Kally Nath Banerjee, Nattero.....	10	0	0
" Mohendra Lal Ghose, Chatra, Hazaribagh.....	13	4	0
" Romeo Chunder Samal, Midnapore.....	10	0	0
" Tariy Churn Sircar, Buxar.....	19	7	0
" Womeh Chunder Mondol, Balasore.....	13	4	0
" Ashutosh Chuckerbutty, Burrial.....	19	0	0
" Krishna Chunder Das, Kohima.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 24th February, 1886.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. C. Tute, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moznaffpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. J. Barton, or until further orders.

Mr. D. Norton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Moznaffpore.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is allowed furlough for seven months and fifteen days, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th March 1886, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, now Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. C. Sharp, or until further orders.

Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Gya, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Denonath Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Jehanabad sub-division of the Gya district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Pubna, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 73 rule 1, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th instant.

Mr. J. Posford, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. G. Dey or until further orders.

The examination leave for three months granted to Mr. A. Borooah, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, under the order of the 22nd December 1885, is cancelled.

Baboo Lalit Kumar Das, Special Deputy Collector, Darca, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Uma Kunt Das, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, having passed an examination in the Kuki language in accordance with the rules laid down in Appendix V to the Departmental Examination Rules of the 21st March 1883, is authorised to draw the prescribed reward of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. J. Posford, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for nine months under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date after the 15th April next on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. G. Melius, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Munsif, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

Mr. G. W. Place, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Lieutenant J. H. Finlayson, of the Dacca Volunteer Rifles, is allowed leave, on private affairs, for one year, with effect from the 29th instant.

Mr. A. Borooah, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. J. Livesey, or until further orders.

Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 31st January 1886.

Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose is transferred to the Sadar station of the district of Backergunge.

Baboo Shams Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to have charge of the Jamalpur Sub-division of that district, with effect from the 31st January 1886.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March next, from or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. Hare, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. E. Coxhead, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Kali Kishore Ghose of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of Sub-divisional Bench at Brahmunberah, in the district of Tipperah.

Baboo Ram Charan Mudick, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Furrerdpoore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Jugendra Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Ashutosh Banerjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Furrerdpoore, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Raj Narain Chikravart, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

NOW READY.

Digest of Privy Council Judgments from 1873 to 1884. Price per copy Rs. 3.20 copies or over Rs. 2.8 each. This work is a continuation of Mr. Tarrant's well-known "Digest of Moore's Indian Appeals."

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Notice is hereby given that the Rangpore Dak Bungalow hitherto situated near the Railway Station is to be removed to the Civil Station a very short time. The Bungalow, therefore, will not be available for the accommodation of any gentleman for the next two months.

SYAMA KUMOD MUKERJEE,
Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee,
Rangpore.

Dated Rangpore }
The 22nd February 1886. } 340

THE BROUGHTON INSTITUTION.

We are glad to learn that at the request of Baboo Aghorenath Chatterjee the Honorary Superintendent, Mr. Garth, Barrister-at-Law has consented to go down and examine the boys of the above Institution.

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CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The Commissioners having resolved to dispose of the Kotrung Brick-fields notice is hereby given that Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. have been instructed to sell the said Brick-fields by public auction at 12 o'clock on the 3rd of April 1886 unless previously disposed of by private contract. The brick-fields include all the buildings, plant and implement to be found thereon. The large stock of bricks now on the ground belonging to the Corporation can be taken over by the purchaser at fair rates if desired by him, otherwise they will all be removed by the Corporation as speedily as practicable and nothing will be left on the ground after the 30th September next, unless with the consent of the purchaser and on such terms as he may agree to.

Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Engineer to the Corporation.

Calcutta, } ROBERT TURNBULL,
27th February 1886. } Secy. to the Corporation. 337

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the alteration of the 30 inch pumping main at Tallah for the new over Bridge for the E. B. State Railway the pressure in the town will be reduced by about 20 feet for two days the 1st and 2nd March.

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ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

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NOTICE.

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GENERAL SECRETARY,

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NOTICE.

Tenders are invited on piece work agreements for a large quantity of silt excavation in the Tidal Reaches Midnapore Canal from Uluberiah to Kantapookur which length will be closed for the purpose from the 15th February 86 for six weeks. Contractors will bring their own Tools and apply to Executive Engineer, Cossye Division Midnapore and Assistant Engineer Panskurah.

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বিজ্ঞাপন।

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৪৪২ গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদাচন্দ্র, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরশঙ্কর, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীমটক, নাগাকটক, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বাসনাবর্ণনা, ভেড় ভেড়ের গল্প, বাপাক্ষের উত্তর প্রভৃতির করতলকর্ণ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত, বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, মতাপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, ঋকায়, গীতিকায় বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বরচিত এই সুবহুৎ প্রাচীন গ্রন্থ বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, পুঙ্খ, সুচিকণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ-বঙ্গবাসীর সর্বদাসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

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কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

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বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটি সুরঙ্গ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালার এ পর্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনিয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে বর্ণ উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি। রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, এই সমস্ত মূর্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সঙ্গ প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালী ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন্য এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদান-মঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টি ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) একগুণে মূল্য ২১ দুই টাকা।

১লা বৈশাখের পর পুরা মূল্য ৪ টীকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ৩ তিন টাকা। ইহা বাতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজিষ্টারী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজিষ্টারী খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোঁয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল মাত্র রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালী ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১ এক টাকা। এরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি মচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি মচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইয়ান। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না, বিতিরবার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, ক'হকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়া, কুপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাস্তন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজিষ্টারী ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

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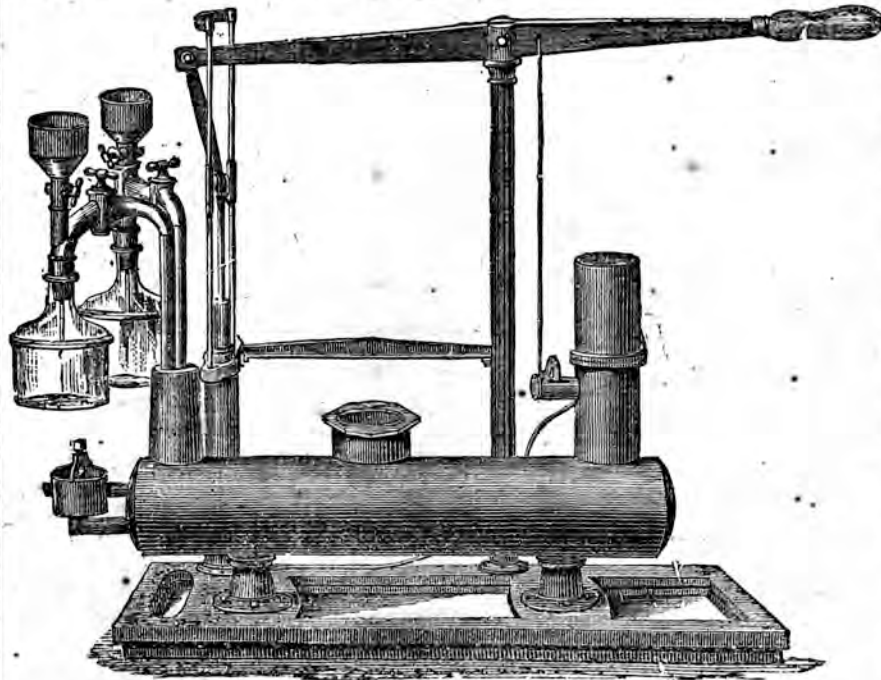
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Edinburgh Review, October 1883, p. 338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminster Review, New Series, No. 126, April 1883, p. 552.

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Saturday Review, March 24 and 31, 1883.

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Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

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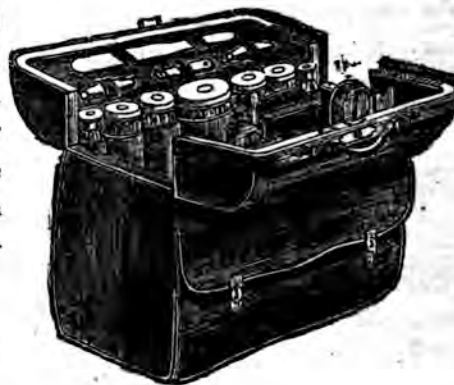
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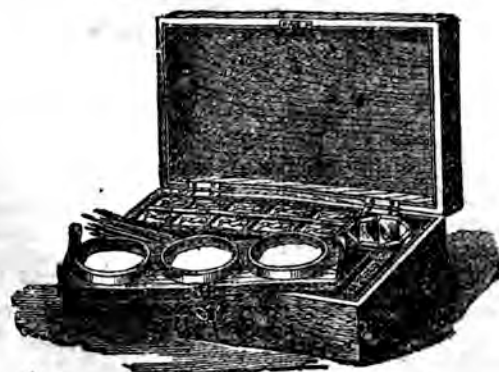
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